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EXHIBIT B

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

IN RE META PIXEL TAX FILING CASES

Master File No. 5:22-cv-07557-PCP

This document relates to:

All Actions

**SECOND AMENDED CONSOLIDATED
 CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

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SECOND AMENDED CONSOLIDATED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT – JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
CASE NO. 5:22-CV-07557

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a class action against Defendant Meta Platforms, Inc., formerly known as Facebook, Inc. (“Meta,” “Facebook,” or “Defendant”), arising from Meta’s wiretapping of electronic communications on major online tax filing websites offered by H&R Block, TaxAct, and TaxSlayer, among other sites. As a result of this wiretapping, U.S. consumers have been transmitting their sensitive financial information to Meta – inadvertently and without consent – when they file their taxes online. This information included things like income, refund amounts, filing status, the names of dependents, and scholarship information. When Meta receives this information, it matches it with Facebook users.

2. The device that makes this wiretapping possible is Meta’s ubiquitous tracking pixel, which is embedded in the JavaScript of online tax preparation websites, and which is part of a larger set of free “business tools” that Meta offers to website owners. This pixel gathers information from website visitors even if they do not have a Meta account. A separate but related technology, which Meta calls “Conversions API,” also transmits web events and customer interactions directly from the website to Meta’s servers. Yet another tool, called the Facebook SDK, works similarly with mobile applications.

3. Disclosing tax-return information without consent is a crime. 26 U.S. § 7216. Aiding and abetting the unlawful disclosure of tax-return information is a crime. Inspecting unlawfully obtained tax-return information is a crime. 26 U.S. § 7213A(a)(2).

4. This action is brought on behalf of Plaintiffs and a putative class of all people in the United States who used an online tax preparation provider subject to Meta’s wiretap, including but not limited to H&R Block, TaxAct, or TaxSlayer, and who, as a result of using those services, had their tax-filing information transmitted to Meta via the pixel, Conversions API, or Facebook SDK. This action also seeks to certify subclasses of people from California, Illinois, New York, Washington, and Missouri who used these same websites. Among other causes of action, Plaintiffs allege violations of state and federal wiretapping laws and consumer protection statutes.

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THE PARTIES

5. Plaintiff Katrina Calderon is a citizen of California whose domicile is in California. For the year 2021, Ms. Calderon used TaxAct's website to file her taxes online. Since the tracking pixel was on the site at that time, and it operates always and for everyone, Plaintiff Calderon's tax return data would have been sent to Meta. To the extent that TaxAct utilized Meta's Conversions API, that business tool would have sent tax return information to Meta too. Plaintiff provided the same email to the online tax filing service and to Facebook. Plaintiff recalls that shortly after using the tax-filing website, Plaintiff saw advertisements for the same tax-filing service on her Facebook feed. Plaintiff typically uses online tax services to prepare and file her tax filings and would continue to do so again in the future if the online service did not transmit tax filing information to Meta. However, Plaintiff does not have the expertise to confirm whether any given tax filing site is transmitting such information to Meta. As a result, Plaintiff may either refrain from doing her taxes online in the future, or may use the online tax filing service *incorrectly* assuming that it does not transmit tax filing information to Meta. Plaintiff Katrina Calderon may later be referred to in this complaint as a "California Plaintiff."

6. Plaintiff Crystal Craig is a citizen of Illinois whose domicile is in Illinois. From 2016 forward, Plaintiff used the H&R Block website to file taxes online. Since the tracking pixel was on the site at that time, and it operates always and for everyone, Plaintiff's tax return data would have been sent to Meta. To the extent that H&R Block utilized Meta's Conversions API, that business tool would have sent tax return information to Meta too. Plaintiff provided the same email to the online tax filing service that was provided to Facebook when Plaintiff set up a Facebook account. Plaintiff typically uses online tax services to prepare and file her tax filings and would continue to do so again in the future if the online service did not transmit tax filing information to Meta. However, Plaintiff does not have the expertise to confirm whether any given tax filing site is transmitting such information to Meta. As a result, Plaintiff may either refrain from doing her taxes online in the future, or may use the online tax filing service *incorrectly* assuming that it does not transmit tax filing information to Meta. Plaintiff Crystal Craig may later be referred to in this complaint as an "Illinois Plaintiff."

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1 7. Plaintiff Tiffany Bryant is a citizen of Illinois whose domicile is in Illinois. From
 2 2019 forward, Plaintiff used the H&R Block website to file taxes online. Since the tracking pixel
 3 was on the site at that time, and it operates always and for everyone, Plaintiff's tax return data would
 4 have been sent to Meta. To the extent that H&R Block utilized Meta's Conversions API, that
 5 business tool would have sent tax return information to Meta too. Plaintiff provided the same email
 6 to the online tax filing service that was provided to Facebook when Plaintiff set up a Facebook
 7 account. Plaintiff typically uses online tax services to prepare and file her tax filings and would
 8 continue to do so again in the future if the online service did not transmit tax filing information to
 9 Meta. However, Plaintiff does not have the expertise to confirm whether any given tax filing site is
 10 transmitting such information to Meta. As a result, Plaintiff may either refrain from doing her taxes
 11 online in the future, or may use the online tax filing service *incorrectly* assuming that it does not
 12 transmit tax filing information to Meta. Plaintiff Tiffany Bryant may later be referred to in this
 13 complaint as an "Illinois Plaintiff."

14 8. Plaintiff Sait Kumargaliyev is a resident of New York whose domicile is in New
 15 York. From 2019 forward, Plaintiff used the H&R Block website to file taxes online. Since the
 16 tracking pixel was on the site at that time, and it operates always and for everyone, Plaintiff's tax
 17 return data would have been sent to Meta. To the extent that H&R Block utilized Meta's Conversions
 18 API, that business tool would have sent tax return information to Meta too. Plaintiff provided the
 19 same email to the online tax filing service that was provided to Facebook when Plaintiff set up a
 20 Facebook account. Plaintiff recalls seeing advertisements for tax filing services on his Facebook
 21 feed. Plaintiff typically uses online tax services to prepare and file his tax filings and would continue
 22 to do so again in the future if the online service did not transmit tax filing information to Meta.
 23 However, Plaintiff does not have the expertise to confirm whether any given tax filing site is
 24 transmitting such information to Meta. As a result, Plaintiff may either refrain from doing his taxes
 25 online in the future, or may use the online tax filing service *incorrectly* assuming that it does not
 26 transmit tax filing information to Meta. Plaintiff Sait Kumargaliyev may later be referred to in this
 27 complaint as a "New York Plaintiff."

28 9. Plaintiff Chris Papadimitriou is a citizen of New York whose domicile is in New

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1 York. From 2001 forward, Plaintiff used the H&R Block, Tax Slayer, and TaxAct websites to file
 2 taxes online. Since the tracking pixel was on the sites at that time, and it operates always and for
 3 everyone, Plaintiff's tax return data would have been sent to Meta. To the extent that H&R Block,
 4 Tax Slayer, and TaxAct utilized Meta's Conversions API, that business tool would have sent tax
 5 return information to Meta too. Plaintiff provided the same email to the online tax filing service that
 6 was provided to Facebook when Plaintiff set up a Facebook account. Plaintiff recalls that shortly
 7 after using the tax filing website, Plaintiff saw advertisements for the same tax filing service on his
 8 Facebook feed. Plaintiff typically uses online tax services to prepare and file his tax filings and
 9 would continue to do so again in the future if the online service did not transmit tax filing information
 10 to Meta. However, Plaintiff does not have the expertise to confirm whether any given tax filing site
 11 is transmitting such information to Meta. As a result, Plaintiff may either refrain from doing his
 12 taxes online in the future, or may use the online tax filing service *incorrectly* assuming that it does
 13 not transmit tax filing information to Meta. Plaintiff Chris Papadimitriou may later be referred to in
 14 this complaint as a "New York Plaintiff."

15 10. Plaintiff Jane Doe is a citizen of California whose domicile is in California. For the
 16 year 2020, Ms. Doe used H&R Block's website to file her taxes online. Since the tracking pixel
 17 was on the site at that time, and it operates always and for everyone, Ms. Doe's tax return data
 18 would have been sent to Meta. To the extent that H&R Block utilized Meta's Conversions API,
 19 that business tool would have sent tax return information to Meta too. Plaintiff provided the same
 20 email to the online tax-filing service that was provided to Facebook when Plaintiff set up a
 21 Facebook account. Plaintiff typically uses online tax services to prepare and file her tax filings and
 22 would continue to do so again in the future if the online service did not transmit tax-filing
 23 information to Meta. However, Plaintiff does not have the expertise to confirm whether any given
 24 tax-filing site is transmitting such information to Meta. As a result, Plaintiff may either refrain
 25 from doing her taxes online in the future, or may use the online tax-filing service *incorrectly*
 26 assuming that it does not transmit tax-filing information to Meta. Plaintiff Jane Doe may later be
 27 referred to in this complaint as a "California Plaintiff."
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11. Plaintiff Kayla Housman is a citizen of the State of Missouri whose domicile is in Missouri. For the years 2021 and 2022, Plaintiff used H&R Block to file taxes online. Since the tracking pixel was on the site at the time, and it operates always and for everyone, Plaintiff's tax-return data would have been sent to Meta. To the extent that H&R Block utilized Meta's conversions API, that business tool would have sent tax-return information to Meta too. Plaintiff provided the same email to the online tax-filing service that was provided to Facebook when Plaintiff set up a Facebook account. Plaintiff recalls that shortly after using the tax-filing website, Plaintiff saw advertisements for the same tax-filing service on her Facebook feed. Plaintiff typically uses online tax services to prepare and file her tax filings and would continue to do so again in the future if the online service did not transmit tax filing information to Meta. However, Plaintiff does not have the expertise to confirm whether any given tax filing site is transmitting such information to Meta. As a result, Plaintiff may either refrain from doing her taxes online in the future, or may use the online tax filing service incorrectly assuming that it does not transmit tax filing information to Meta. Plaintiff Housman may later be referred to in this complaint as a "Missouri Plaintiff."

12. Meta is a California corporation with its headquarters in Menlo Park, California. Meta does business throughout California and the United States.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

13. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this class action. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Meta because it is headquartered in this State.

14. Venue is proper in this Court because Meta conducts business in this County and throughout the State of California and its principal place of business is in this County.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The Evolution Of Meta's Business Model: From Social Media to Surveillance

15. Meta operates Facebook.com. It is the world's largest social media company.

16. Within 10 months of Facebook.com's initial launch, the site reached 1 million active users, quickly swelling to 30 million less than three years later. As its user base grew, so too did interest from investors. By late 2007, interest turned to clamor, and after rejecting a steady flow of

Deleted: <#>Plaintiff Josh Schramm is a citizen of the State of Washington whose domicile is in Washington. For the year 2016-2023, Plaintiff used the TaxAct website to file taxes online. Since the tracking pixel was on the site at that time, and it operates always and for everyone, Plaintiff's tax return data would have been sent to Meta. To the extent that TaxAct utilized Meta's Conversions API, that business tool would have sent tax return information to Meta too. Plaintiff provided the same email to the online tax filing service that was provided to Facebook when Plaintiff set up a Facebook account. Plaintiff recalls that shortly after using the tax filing website, Plaintiff saw advertisements for the same tax filing service on his Facebook feed. Plaintiff typically uses online tax services to prepare and file his tax filings and would continue to do so again in the future if the online service did not transmit tax filing information to Meta. However, Plaintiff does not have the expertise to confirm whether any given tax filing site is transmitting such information to Meta. As a result, Plaintiff may either refrain from doing taxes online in the future, or may use the online tax filing service incorrectly assuming that it does not transmit tax filing information to Meta. Plaintiff Schramm may later be referred to in this complaint as a "Washington Plaintiff." ¶

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1 proposed investments and buyouts, Meta (then called “Facebook”) settled on an offer from
 2 Microsoft, agreeing to a \$240 million investment for a 1.6 percent stake, which extrapolated to an
 3 eye-popping valuation: \$15 billion.

4 17. Commentators scrutinized the deal, pointing to the gaping disparity between
 5 Facebook’s valuation and its revenue. “When a startup shows an estimated \$150 million in
 6 revenue, isn’t wildly profitable, and doesn’t have a clear revenue model, no company in its right
 7 mind would give it a \$15 billion valuation – except, it seems, if we’re talking about Facebook.” In
 8 short order, Meta/Facebook set about crafting that revenue model.

9 18. In 2007, Mark Zuckerberg announced Facebook’s new revenue model: Facebook
 10 Ads. The main selling point of social media advertising—as opposed to traditional mediums—was
 11 the ability to customize, micro-target, and monitor advertising campaigns. Shortly before the
 12 launch of Facebook Ads, details about the soon-to-be launched advertising system began to leak,
 13 with one clear takeaway: *“Facebook is going to be gunning hard to get lots and lots of third-party*
 14 *data about its users into its database.”*

15 19. Ultimately, Facebook users were not customers in the ordinary sense, but instead
 16 *products* offered to advertisers. Facebook planned to mine its platform and third-party websites for
 17 insights it could use to target and customize advertisements for businesses. User activity served as
 18 the raw materials that Facebook analyzed and dissected for inferences answering its ultimate
 19 question: what advertisement, from which company, for which user, will have maximal impact?
 20 The better Facebook could answer that question, the better it could “improve the effectiveness of
 21 the ads and recruit new advertisers who want to pitch their messages to refined slices of the online
 22 audiences.”

23 20. In 2021, Meta generated \$117 billion in revenue. Roughly 97% of that came from
 24 selling advertising space.

25 21. Meta sells advertising space by highlighting its ability to target users.

26 22. Important to its advertising revenue model, Meta describes itself as a “real identity
 27 platform,” meaning users are allowed only one account and must share “the name they go by in
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1 everyday life.” To that end, when creating an account, users must provide their first and last name,
2 along with their birthday and gender.

3 23. Meta maintains profiles on users that include users’ real names, locations, email
4 addresses, friends, likes, and communications that Meta associates with personal identifiers
5 including IP addresses, cookies, and device identifiers.

6 24. Meta can target users effectively because it surveils user activity both on and off its
7 site. This allows Meta to make inferences about users beyond what they explicitly disclose, like
8 their “interests,” “behavior,” and “connections.” Meta compiles this information into a generalized
9 dataset called “Core Audiences,” which advertisers use to apply highly specific filters and
10 parameters for their targeted advertisements.

11 *The Wiretapping Devices: Meta’s Tracking Pixel and Similar Business Tools*

12 25. Meta offers a suite of so-called Business Tools that Meta claims “help website
13 owners and publishers, app developers and business partners, including advertisers and others,
14 integrate with Facebook, understand and measure their products and services, and better reach and
15 serve people who might be interested in their products and services.”

16 26. One of those tools is Meta’s pixel, which is an invisible 1x1 web element—an
17 invisible pixel—that website owners can install on their websites to measure certain actions taken
18 by users on their own websites, such as online purchases.

19 27. Meta describes its pixel as follows: “The Meta Pixel is a snippet of JavaScript code
20 *that allows you to track visitor activity on your website. It works by loading a small library of*
21 *functions which you can use whenever a site visitor takes an action (called an event) that you*
22 *want to track (called a conversion).* Tracked conversions appear in the Ads Manager where they
23 can be used to measure the effectiveness of your ads, to define custom audiences for ad targeting,
24 for Advantage+ catalog ads campaigns, and to analyze that effectiveness of your website’s
25 conversion funnels.”

26 28. The pixel has vast capabilities and can collect a large range of user data, including,
27 the following, according to Meta:
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- **HTTP Headers** – Anything present in HTTP headers. HTTP Headers are a standard web protocol sent between any browser request and any server on the internet. HTTP Headers include IP addresses, information about the web browser, page location, document, referrer and person using the website.
- **Pixel-specific Data** – Includes Pixel ID and the Facebook Cookie.
- **Button Click Data** – Includes any buttons clicked by site visitors, the labels of those buttons and any pages visited as a result of the button clicks.
- **Optional Values** – Developers and marketers can optionally choose to send additional information about the visit through Custom Data events. Example custom data events are conversion value, page type and more.
- **Form Field Names** – Includes website field names like email, address, quantity, etc., for when you purchase a product or service. We don't capture field values unless you include them as part of Advanced Matching or optional values.

29. In May 2017, Meta added new functionality to “enhance” its tracking abilities by transmitting additional information to Facebook, including “actions on your page” and additional information about the website structure to better understand the context associated with any actions that are tracked. The new information also included button click data and page metadata from websites. The enhancements were automatically implemented to all pixels, including those that were installed on websites before the enhancements were available.

30. The website communications collected by the tracking pixel are transmitted in real time to Meta’s servers in California, where the information is stored. The information also is transmitted to Meta while it is being sent from or received within California.

31. Meta explains “How the Facebook Pixel Works” in relevant part as follows: “When someone visits your website and takes an action (for example, buying something), *the Facebook pixel is triggered and reports this action*. This way, you’ll know when a customer took an action after seeing your Facebook ad.”

32. Meta has stated that “When someone takes an action that the [website] developer has chosen to measure on its website, *the Meta Pixel is triggered and sends Meta certain data*, called an ‘Event.’ Meta attempts to match the Events it receives to Meta users. The developer can then choose to show ads to users who have taken a certain action on their own website.”

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1 33. Meta has stated that the tracking pixel “*log[s] when someone takes an action*” such
 2 as “adding an item to their shopping cart or making a purchase.”

3 34. As soon as a website user takes any action on a webpage which includes the
 4 tracking pixel—such as clicking a button to register, login, or logout of a website, Meta’s source
 5 code commands the user’s device to re-direct the content of the communication to Meta while the
 6 exchange of the communication between the user and the website is still occurring.

7 35. By design, Meta receives the content of website communications as the website user
 8 enters the information but before the website owner receives it.

9 36. Through this technology, Meta intercepts each page a user visits, what buttons they
 10 click, as well as specific information they input into the website. The Meta Pixel sends each of
 11 these pieces of information to Meta with PII, such as the user’s IP address.

12 37. The financial and tax-filing information at issue here is included among the “Event
 13 Data” that Meta captures and attempts to match with Facebook users.

14 38. There are several ways that Meta matches data with an individual user’s Facebook
 15 account. For example, if the user is logged into their Facebook account when the user visits a
 16 website, Meta receives third party cookies allowing Meta to link the data collected by the pixel to
 17 the specific Facebook user.

18 39. Meta can also link the data to a specific user through the Facebook Cookie, which is
 19 a workaround to recent cookie-blocking techniques.

20 40. The tracking pixel also may utilize “Automatic Advanced Matching.” Automatic
 21 Advanced Matching enables the Meta pixel to “look for recognizable form field and other sources
 22 on your website that contain information such as first name, last name and email.” The tracking
 23 pixel then intercepts and transmits that information, “along with the event, or action, that took
 24 place.”

25 41. Meta intercepts and collects this information so it can better match visitors to their
 26 Facebook.com profiles, which in turn allows companies to better target their advertisements.

27 42. Meta intercepts and collects information from its pixel regardless of whether a user
 28 is logged into Facebook.com or has ever registered for an account.

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1 43. Meta has claimed that it does not track non-Facebook user data, but that claim is
 2 false. When a data-collection subject doesn't have an account on Meta's platforms, the data is
 3 collected in dossiers called "shadow profiles."

4 44. Even if a user is not logged in, Meta can still associate the data with their IP address
 5 and all the websites that they have been to that contain the tracking pixel.

6 45. After collecting and intercepting this information, Meta processes it, analyzes it, and
 7 assimilates it into datasets like Core Audiences.

8 46. Meta's tracking pixel is not simply a "tool" utilized by website owners for their own
 9 purposes. Meta offers these technologies to companies for free because Meta benefits too. Meta
 10 uses the data it gleans from tools like the pixel to power its algorithms, providing it insight into the
 11 habits of users across the internet. The data obtained allows Meta to amass huge amounts of data
 12 in a detailed dossier, or digital fingerprint, that it keeps on its users and other website visitors.

13 47. Meta uses data obtained from the tracking pixel to target users with advertisements
 14 based on their interests. For example, Meta admitted that "[w]e use the information we have
 15 (including your activity off our Products, such as the websites you visit and the ads you see) to help
 16 advertisers and other partners measure the effectiveness and distribution of their ads and services,
 17 and understand the types of people who use their services and how people interact with their
 18 websites, apps, and services."

19 48. Meta uses the data that it collects from the pixel to increase its ad revenue.

20 49. The pixel is widely deployed across many industries.

21 50. The pixel has been available to website developers since at least October 14, 2015.

22 [REDACTED]

23 [REDACTED]

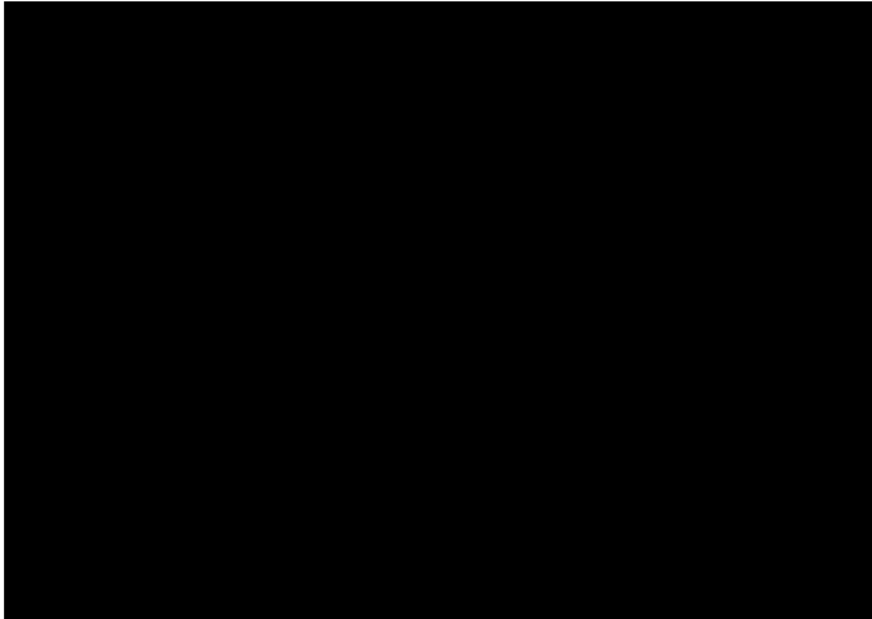
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52. Facebook's other Business Tools function the same. For mobile applications, advertisers can utilize the Facebook SDK, which contains "component SDKs," like the App Events API, allowing advertisers to track events on their mobile apps so they can "measure ad performance and build audiences for ad targeting."¹ For example, in 2019, the Wall Street Journal reported that Facebook was receiving sensitive user health data from at least 11 popular mobile apps. The data being sent included information such as user's heart rates, blood pressure readings, menstrual cycles, and pregnancy statuses.

53. Advertisers/website developers can also utilize the "Conversions API." The Conversions API lets advertisers circumvent a user's choice to exercise privacy controls.² More technically, the Conversions API is Facebook code that advertisers can implement server-side.³

¹ FACEBOOK, APP EVENTS API, <https://developers.facebook.com/docs/marketing-api/app-event-api/>

² FACEBOOK, CONVERSIONS API, <https://developers.facebook.com/docs/marketing-api/conversions-api>. This refers to device specific privacy controls.

³ *Id.*

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1 Because it operates server-side, the Conversions API ignores users' decision to opt out of tracking,
 2 collecting the same data it would otherwise through "a connection between an advertiser's server
 3 and Facebook."⁴ When the Conversions API collects "[s]erver events," those data points are
 4 "linked to a Meta Pixel ID and are processed like web events sent via Pixel."⁵ As with the
 5 Facebook Tracking Pixel, the Conversions API intercepts these communications
 6 contemporaneously and surreptitiously.⁶ Facebook "recommend[s] that advertisers implement the
 7 Conversions API alongside their Meta Pixel and follow other best practices."⁷

8 *Meta Secretly Hoovers Up Vast Amounts Of Private Tax Return Information*

9 54. Thanks to Meta's pixel and business tools, online tax filing services such as H&R
 10 Block, TaxAct, and TaxSlayer have been quietly transmitting sensitive financial information to
 11 Meta when Americans file their taxes online.

12 55. The information sent to Meta is used by Meta to power its advertising algorithms
 13 and is gathered regardless of whether the person using the tax filing service has an account on Meta
 14 or other platforms operated by its owner, Meta.

15 56. H&R Block, TaxAct, and TaxSlayer are some of the most widely used e-filing
 16 services that had the tracking pixel deployed on their websites.

17 57. The type of data includes names and email addresses, data on users' income, filing
 18 status, refund amounts, and dependents' college scholarship amounts.

19 58. For example, a recently published report found that the pixel on TaxAct's website
 20 sent users' filing status, adjusted gross income, and the amount of refund to Meta. TaxAct has
 21 about three million users.

22 59. H&R Block, which also has millions of users, reportedly transmitted information

23
 24 ⁴ *Id.*

25 ⁵ *Id.*

26 ⁶ FACEBOOK, HANDLING DUPLICATE PIXEL AND CONVERSIONS API EVENTS,
 27 [https://developers.facebook.com/docs/marketing-api/conversions-api/deduplicate-pixel-and-server-](https://developers.facebook.com/docs/marketing-api/conversions-api/deduplicate-pixel-and-server-events/)
 28 [events/](https://developers.facebook.com/docs/marketing-api/conversions-api/deduplicate-pixel-and-server-events/) ("Once your event fulfills both conditions, we keep the first one and remove the following
 one. If a server and browser event arrive at approximately the same time (within 15 seconds of
 each other), we favor the browser event.").

⁷ *Id.*

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1 about tax filers' health savings account usage and dependents' college tuition grants and expenses.

2 60. TaxSlayer reportedly used the Meta tracking pixel's "advanced matching" system
3 described above to transmit phone numbers, filer names, and the names of any dependents added to
4 the return. TaxSlayer completed 10 million federal and state tax returns last year.

5 61. The financial information that was transmitted to Meta from the tax filing websites
6 included form field information and/or information affirmatively provided by the website user to
7 the website. Website users intended to convey information to the tax filing websites about their
8 contact information, filing status, gross income, dependents, social security numbers, and other tax
9 filing and financial information, and that information was surreptitiously shared with Meta in real-
10 time as the information was provided.

11 62. Discovery in this matter has further confirmed that Meta received a wide array of
12 information from Plaintiffs and class members.

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1 66. Meta's pixel and other business tools at issue here connect a particular user to
2 particular tax-related information, which falls within the ambit of information protected against
3 disclosure by federal law.

4 67. Each of the Plaintiffs had their tax and financial information unlawfully transmitted
5 from the websites of either H&R Block, TaxSlayer, or TaxAct, depending on which website they
6 used to prepare and file their taxes. When installed on a website, Meta's pixel operates all the time
7 and the same way for all website visitors. So, when each Plaintiff entered the information needed
8 to prepare their tax filings, the pixel caused that information to be transmitted in real time to Meta,
9 including confidential tax and financial information. Meta's system then matched that information
10 to Plaintiffs' Facebook accounts, per its standard operating procedures. Meta used the information
11 transmitted for purposes of marketing and to train its algorithms to more accurately identify and
12 target users, as described more fully in the section above describing Meta's business model.

13 *Meta Did Not Receive Consent To Receive Confidential Tax Information*

14 68. Meta's position in this litigation is that it has consent from Facebook.com users to
15 obtain any information whatsoever that users disclose on third-party websites—no matter how
16 sensitive or confidential, and even if the information is illegal to disclose.

17 69. Meta's position in this litigation is that consent from Facebook.com users is derived
18 from disclosures made in its Terms of Service, Data Policy, and Cookies Policy, and regardless of
19 whether users saw those policies.

20 70. Meta's Terms of Service has never specifically indicated that Meta may acquire
21 confidential tax information obtained from Facebook users' interactions on third-party online tax
22 preparation sites, like those offered by H&R Block, TaxAct, and TaxSlayer, among others.

23 71. Meta's Data Policy has never specifically indicated that Meta may acquire
24 confidential tax information obtained from Facebook users' interactions on third-party online tax
25 preparation sites, like those offered by H&R Block, TaxAct, and TaxSlayer, among others.

26 72. Meta's Cookies Policy has never specifically indicated that Meta may acquire
27 confidential tax information obtained from Facebook users' interactions on third-party online tax
28 preparation sites, like those offered by H&R Block, TaxAct, and TaxSlayer, among others.

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1 73. None of the tax-filing websites offered by H&R Block, Tax Slayer, Tax Act, or
2 other similar companies disclosed that they sent confidential tax-return information to Meta, or
3 requested consent for such disclosure.

4 74. Meta also makes several false representations and warranties that it does not collect
5 sensitive financial information like the information at issue here. Because of those false
6 representations, Plaintiffs and class members could not have consented to Meta's collection of tax
7 filing information.

8 A. Meta's Business Tool Terms expressly provide that website developers will not
9 share data that they "know or reasonably should know ... includes health,
10 *financial* or other categories of sensitive information (including any information
11 defined as sensitive under applicable laws, regulations and applicable industry
12 guidelines.)"

13 B. In Meta's Advertising Policy, Meta states "[w]e do not use sensitive personal
14 data for ad targeting."

15 C. In a blog post titled "About Restricted Meta Business Tools Data," Meta states
16 that it does not "want websites or apps sending us sensitive information about
17 people," including "any information defined as sensitive under applicable laws,
18 regulations and applicable industry guidelines."

19 D. In an article titled, "How does Facebook receive information from other
20 businesses and organizations," Meta reiterates its promise to "prohibit
21 businesses or organizations from sharing sensitive information with us," and if
22 Meta "determine[s] that a business or an organization is violating our terms,
23 we'll take action against that business or organization."

24 E. In another article, titled, "How does Meta work with data providers?" Meta
25 states, "[b]usinesses that advertise on Facebook are required to have any
26 necessary rights and permissions to use this information, as outlined in our
27 Custom Audience Terms that businesses must agree to."

28 75. Each of the above-quoted statements is false or misleading. Collecting financial

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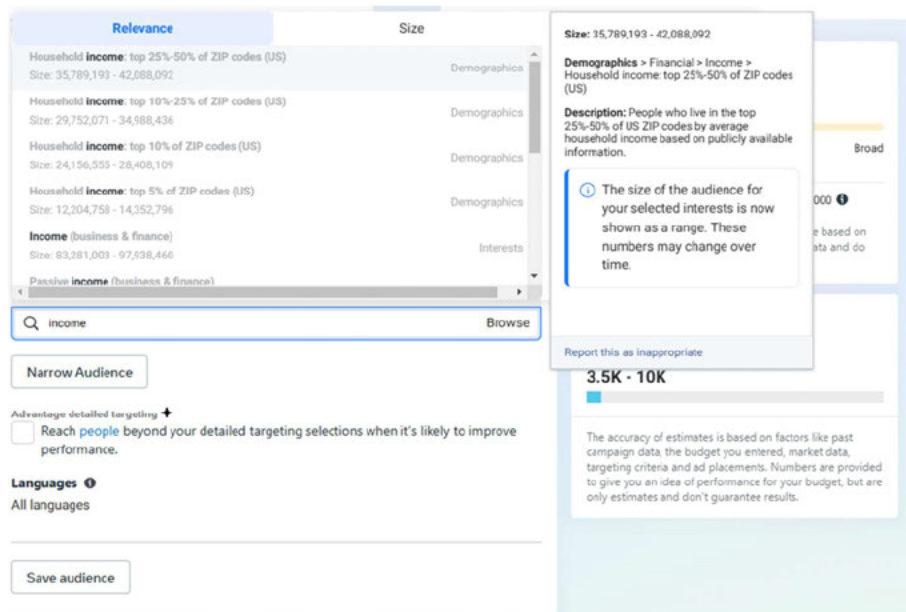
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information is consistent with Meta's business model of "gunning hard to get lots and lots of third-party data about its users into its database."

Meta Intentionally Obtained Confidential Tax and Financial Information

76. As alleged above, Meta's business model depends on data collection for advertising purposes.

77. Income and other related financial information are highly valuable demographic markers for advertising purposes. In fact, as shown in the image below, household income is one of the demographic markers that advertisers can select when using Meta's Ads Manager tool to advertise on Facebook, which demonstrates that Meta collects such information:



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78. Hence, the financial information at issue here was valuable to Meta.

79. Meta knew that it was receiving tax filing and other financial information through the pixel, SDK, and Conversion API, and did not make a genuine effort to prevent it. Meta did not do so because it had an affirmative desire to intercept and utilize confidential communications

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1 between class members and the tax-filing websites they used to prepare their taxes.

2 80. Meta knew about the data transmissions from several sources. First, Meta monitors
3 and analyzes all data that comes to it, because data collection is at the core of its business. Second,
4 it is important for Meta to assist high-traffic websites that provide advertising revenue to Meta.
5 Therefore, Meta employs account managers to help website developers and owners use the Meta
6 pixel and other tools like the SDK and Conversion API. H&R Block and other popular tax filing
7 websites provide substantial advertising revenue to Meta, especially during the runup to tax season.
8 Meta therefore knew that H&R Block and other popular tax filing websites used the pixel and
9 similar technology like the SDK and Conversion API, and that using those technologies would
10 result in confidential data being sent to Meta.

11 81. Meta's policy of prohibiting the disclosure of confidential or sensitive information
12 to Meta is a sham because Meta usually does not take enforcement action against companies that it
13 knows are sharing potentially sensitive information with it. A primary purpose of Meta's policy
14 against the disclosure of confidential or sensitive information is to provide plausible deniability
15 when Meta is sued for privacy violations.

16 82. Meta's receipt of the tax filing and financial information at issue here was not the
17 result of accident, mistake, or inadvertence. Meta provides its pixel, Conversion API, and SDK
18 technology to website owners with the knowledge and expectation that doing so will result in data
19 transmissions to Meta, thereby supporting its business model and advertising revenue.

20 83. Meta's actions were done for the purpose of violating laws prohibiting the unlawful
21 review and use of tax and other confidential information. Meta's intent to unlawfully utilize the
22 confidential information it obtained was separate and independent from its intent to violate the
23 Federal Wiretap Act.

24 84. Alternatively, Meta was willfully blind to the fact that it was receiving and
25 processing the tax and financial information at issue here. Given that Meta knew how its pixel
26 technology worked, and that many websites used that pixel (including H&R Block and other
27 popular tax filing websites), Meta subjectively believed that there was a high probability that it was
28 receiving tax filing information, but deliberately choose not to investigate that fact and take

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1 appropriate remedial action.

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1 [REDACTED]
 2 [REDACTED]
 3 91. In short, Meta turned a blind eye to the problem because it had a financial and
 4 business incentive to continue receiving confidential tax filing and other financial information.
 5 This deliberate ignorance was equivalent to actual knowledge.

6 CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

7 92. Plaintiffs seek to represent the following classes:

8 Nationwide Class: All people in the United States whose tax filing information
 9 was obtained by Meta from an online tax preparation provider such as H&R
 10 Block, TaxAct, or TaxSlayer.

11 Plaintiffs also seek corresponding state subclasses that include the same people in
 12 the Nationwide class, but limited to residents of the following states: California,
 13 Illinois, New York, and Missouri.

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14 93. Plaintiffs reserve the right to modify the class definition, including by using
 15 subclasses, as appropriate based on further investigation and discovery obtained in the case.

16 94. Members of the class and subclass are so numerous that their individual joinder
 17 herein is impracticable. On information and belief, members of the class and subclass number in
 18 the millions. The precise number of class and subclass members and their identities are unknown
 19 at this time but may be determined through discovery. Class and subclass members may be
 20 notified of the pendency of this action by mail and/or publication through the distribution records
 21 of Meta.

22 95. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all class and subclass members and
 23 predominate over questions affecting only individual class members. Common legal and factual
 24 questions include, but are not limited to, whether Meta has violated wiretapping statutes at issue
 25 here; whether class members are entitled to statutory damages for the violations; whether Meta's
 26 omissions were material; whether Meta intentionally obtained confidential tax filing information;
 27 and whether Meta was unjustly enriched by the conduct alleged here.

28 96. The claims of the named Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the class and subclass
 because the named Plaintiffs, like all other class members, visited the websites of H&R Block,

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1 TaxAct, or TaxSlayer and had their electronic communications intercepted and disclosed to
2 Facebook using the tracking pixel and/or other business tools.

3 97. Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the class and subclass because their
4 interests do not conflict with the interests of the class members they seek to represent, they have
5 retained competent counsel experienced in prosecuting class actions, and they intend to prosecute
6 this action vigorously. The interests of class and subclass members will be fairly and adequately
7 protected by Plaintiff and their counsel.

8 98. The class mechanism is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient
9 adjudication of the claims of class and subclass members. Each individual class and subclass
10 member may lack the resources to undergo the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the
11 complex and extensive litigation necessary to establish Meta's liability. Individualized litigation
12 increases the delay and expense to all parties and multiplies the burden on the judicial system
13 presented by the complex legal and factual issues of this case. Individualized litigation also
14 presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. In contrast, the class action device
15 presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication,
16 economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court on the issue of Meta's liability.
17 Class treatment of the liability issues will ensure that all claims and claimants are before this Court
18 for consistent adjudication of the liability issues.

19 99. Plaintiffs bring all claims in this action individually and on behalf of members of the
20 class and subclass against Meta.

21 TOLLING, CONCEALMENT, AND ESTOPPEL

22 100. Any statute of limitation applicable to Plaintiffs' or class members claims are tolled
23 as a result of Meta's knowing and active concealment of its conduct alleged here.

24 101. Among other things, Meta affirmatively hid its true actions while misrepresenting
25 that website owners were not permitted to transmit information that was unlawful to disclose to
26 Meta.

27 102. Plaintiffs and class members did not have the information essential to pursue their
28 claims, without any fault or lack of diligence on their own part.

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108. Plaintiffs repeat the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

109. All Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the nationwide class against Meta. Each Plaintiff also brings this claim on behalf of their respective

SECOND AMENDED CONSOLIDATED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT – JURY TRIAL DEMANDED:
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1 state subclass.

2 110. To establish liability under section 631(a), a plaintiff need only establish that the
3 defendant, “by means of any machine, instrument, contrivance, or in any other manner,” does any
4 of the following:

5 Intentionally taps, or makes any unauthorized connection, whether
6 physically, electrically, acoustically, inductively or otherwise, with
7 any telegraph or telephone wire, line, cable, or instrument, including
8 the wire, line, cable, or instrument of any internal telephonic
9 communication system,

10 Or

11 Willfully and without the consent of all parties to the
12 communication, or in any unauthorized manner, reads or attempts to
13 read or learn the contents or meaning of any message, report, or
14 communication while the same is in transit or passing over any wire,
15 line or cable or is being sent from or received at any place within this
16 state,

17 Or

18 Uses, or attempts to use, in any manner, or for any purpose, or to
19 communicate in any way, any information so obtained,

20 Or

21 Aids, agrees with, employs, or conspires with any person or persons
22 to unlawfully do, or permit, or cause to be done any of the acts or
23 things mentioned above in this section.

24 111. Section 631(a) is not limited to phone lines, but also applies to “new technologies”
25 such as computers, the Internet, and email. *See Matera v. Google Inc.*, 2016 WL 8200619, at *21
26 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 12, 2016) (CIPA applies to “new technologies” and must be construed broadly to
27 effectuate its remedial purpose of protecting privacy); *Bradley v. Google, Inc.*, 2006 WL 3798134,
28 at *5-6 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 22, 2006) (CIPA governs “electronic communications”); *In re Facebook,*
Inc. Internet Tracking Litigation, 956 F.3d 589 (9th Cir. Apr. 9, 2020) (reversing dismissal of
CIPA and common law privacy claims based on Meta’s collection of consumers’ Internet browsing
history).

112. The tracking pixel, Conversion API, SDK, related business tools, and corresponding
backend and frontend code are “machine[s], instrument[s], contrivance[s], or ... other manner[s]”
used to engage in the prohibited conduct at issue here.

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113. Plaintiffs allege claims under the second and third liability prongs of CIPA § 631(a). At all relevant times, by using the Facebook Tracking Pixel, Meta willfully and without the consent of all parties to the communication, or in any unauthorized manner, read or attempted to read or learn the contents or meaning of electronic communications of Plaintiff and class members, while the electronic communications were in transit or passing over any wire, line or cable or were being sent from or received at any place within California. Meta also used or attempted to use the tax filing information at issue here, as alleged above.

114. Plaintiffs allege a claim under the fourth liability prong. Meta agreed or conspired with the subject tax filing websites to permit or cause the sharing of tax filing information at issue here. The cause of action under the fourth liability prong of CIPA § 631(a) is pursued in the alternative to the causes of action under the Federal Wiretapping Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2511 (Count VI) and the Missouri Wiretap Act, Mo. Ann. Stat. § 542.418, *et seq.* (Count V).

115. Plaintiffs and class and subclass members did not consent to any of Meta's actions in implementing the wiretaps. Plaintiffs and putative class and subclass members did not consent to Meta's access, interception, reading, learning, recording, and collection of Plaintiffs and class and subclass members' electronic communications.

116. Plaintiffs and class and subclass members seek all relief available under Cal. Penal Code § 637.2, including injunctive relief and statutory damages of \$5,000 per violation.

COUNT II
Violation Of The California Invasion Of Privacy Act,
Cal. Penal Code § 632

117. Plaintiffs repeat the allegations contained in the paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

118. All Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the nationwide class against Meta. Each Plaintiff also brings this claim on behalf of their respective state subclass.

119. The California invasion of Privacy Act ("CIPA") is codified at Cal. Penal Code §§ 630 to 638. The Act begins with its statement of purpose

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The Legislature hereby declares that advances in science and technology have led to the development of new devices and techniques for the purpose of eavesdropping upon private communications and that the invasion of privacy resulting from the continual and increasing use of such devices and techniques has created a serious threat to the free exercise of personal liberties and cannot be tolerated in a free and civilized society.

Cal. Penal Code § 630.

120. California Penal code § 632(a) provides, in pertinent part:

A person who, intentionally and without the consent of all parties to a confidential communication, uses an electronic amplifying or recording device to eavesdrop upon or record the confidential communication, whether the communication is carried on among the parties in the presence of one another or by means of a telegraph, telephone, or other device, except a radio, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per violation.

121. A defendant must show it had the consent of all parties to a communication.

122. The tracking pixel, Conversion API, SDK, related business tools, and corresponding backend and frontend code are “electronic amplifying or recording device(s)” under the CIPA.

123. The tax filing and other financial data collected by Meta constitutes “confidential communications,” as that term is used in Section 632, because class members had objectively reasonable expectations of privacy with respect to their tax filing information. Plaintiffs and class members had an objectively reasonable expectation of privacy because tax filing information is protected by federal and state law.

124. Pursuant to Cal. Penal Code § 637.2, Plaintiffs and class members have been injured by the violations of Cal. Penal Code § 635, and each seek damages for the greater of \$5,000 or three times the amount of actual damages, as well as injunctive relief.

COUNT III
Violation Of The California Invasion Of Privacy Act,
Cal. Penal Code § 638.51

125. Plaintiffs repeat the allegations contained in the paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

126. All Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the nationwide class against Meta. Each Plaintiff also brings this claim on behalf of their respective state subclass.

127. California Penal Code § 638.50(b) defines a “pen register” as “a device or process

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1 that records or decodes dialing, routing, addressing, or signaling information transmitted by an
 2 instrument or facility from which a wire or electronic communication is transmitted, but not the
 3 contents of a communication.”

4 128. California Penal Code § 638.51 prohibits any person from using a pen register
 5 without a court order.

6 129. Meta’s tracking pixel is a “pen register” because it is a device or process that
 7 records or decodes dialing, routing, addressing or signaling information from the electronic
 8 communications transmitted to or from subject tax filing websites.

9 130. The tracking pixel identifies website visitors and gathers data about the website
 10 visitors based on their website interactions.

11 [REDACTED]
 12 [REDACTED]
 13 [REDACTED]
 14 [REDACTED]
 15 [REDACTED]
 16 [REDACTED]
 17 [REDACTED]
 18 [REDACTED]

19 134. Meta was not authorized by any court order to use a pen register to track Plaintiffs’
 20 and class members’ location data and personal information.

21 135. Pursuant to Cal. Penal Code § 637.2, Plaintiffs and class members have been injured
 22 by the violations of Cal. Penal Code § 635, and each seek damages for the greater of \$5,000 or
 23 three times the amount of actual damages, as well as injunctive relief.

24 **COUNT IV**
 25 **Violation Of Illinois Eavesdropping Statute**
 26 **720 ILCS 5/14**

27 136. Plaintiffs repeat the allegations contained in the paragraphs above as if fully set
 28 forth herein.

137. The Illinois Plaintiffs Craig and Bryant bring this claim individually and on behalf

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of the members of the Illinois subclass against Meta.

138. A person violates the Illinois Eavesdropping Statute when he or she knowingly and intentionally “[i]ntercepts, records, or transcribes, in a surreptitious manner any private electronic communication to which he or she is not a party unless he or she does so with the consent of all parties to the private electronic communication. . . .” 720 ILCS 5/14-2(a).

139. The statute broadly defines “private electronic communication” to mean “any transfer of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or part by a wire, radio, pager, computer, electromagnetic, photo electronic or photo optical system, when the sending or receiving party intends the electronic communication to be private under circumstances reasonably justifying that expectation.” 720 ILCS 5/14-1(e). 48.

140. By designing and the Meta Pixel, Conversions API, and Facebook SDK to contemporaneously monitor, intercept, collect, record, transmit, and disclose the contents of private electronic communications on the tax filing website at issue here, Meta intentionally and knowingly monitored, intercepted, collected, recorded, transmitted, and disclosed “private electronic communications,” in violation of 720 ILCS 5/14-2.

141. The Illinois Plaintiffs and the Illinois Subclass members intended their communications to be private because they reveal confidential financial and tax information.

142. Neither Illinois Plaintiffs nor the members of the Illinois Subclass ever consented to Meta’s interception, collection, recording, use, or disclosure of their private electronic communications.

143. As a result of Meta’s unlawful conduct, the Illinois Plaintiffs and the members of the Illinois Subclass have been injured and seek all available relief under the Illinois Eavesdropping Statute.

COUNT V
Violation Of The Missouri Wiretap Act
Mo. Ann. Stat. § 542.418, et seq.

144. Plaintiffs repeat the allegations contained in the paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

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COUNT IV¶

Violation Of The Washington Privacy Act¶

Wash. Rev. Code § 9.73.030¶

Plaintiffs repeat the allegations contained in the paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.¶

The Washington Plaintiff Bresee brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Washington Subclass against Meta.¶ Washington’s Privacy Act, RCW §§ 9.73, et seq. (“Privacy Act”) prohibits companies from intercepting private communications without the consent of all parties involved. The Privacy Act is one of the most restrictive privacy statutes in the United States. ¶

Meta does not qualify as an entity exempted from liability under the Privacy Act as defined by RCW § 9.73.070. 60. ¶

Meta’s conduct violated RCW § 9.73.030(a) because Meta intentionally intercepted and/or recorded, by device or otherwise, private communications as described more fully herein, without first obtaining the consent of Plaintiff or the Class.¶

Based on publicly available information disclosed in similar pending litigation related to the Meta Pixel, the tax filing data at issue here was transmitted to Tobias Wooldridge and other unknown individuals in Meta’s Signals team. According to Meta, its Signals team is generally responsible for maintaining and implementing the Meta Pixel code, and for detecting potentially sensitive data that Meta receives via the Pixel. ¶

The Washington Plaintiff and Washington Subclass members suffered harm as a result of Meta’s violations of the Privacy Act, and therefore seek all available relief under the Washington Privacy Act. ¶

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1 145. The Missouri Plaintiff Houseman brings this claim individually and on behalf of the
2 Missouri Subclass against Meta.

3 146. Missouri's Wiretap Act, Mo. Ann. Stat. § 542.418, *et seq.*, provides that "[a]ny
4 person whose wire communication is intercepted, disclosed, or used in violation" of the statute
5 shall "have a civil cause of action" against the person or entity who "intercepts, discloses, or uses,
6 or procures any other person to intercept, disclose, or use such communications." The statute
7 prohibits companies from intercepting private communications without the consent of both parties
8 to the communication where the communications is intercepted for the purpose of committing and
9 criminal or tortious act.

10 147. Meta's conduct violated the Missouri Wiretap Act because Meta intentionally
11 intercepted and/or recorded, by device or otherwise, private communications as described more
12 fully herein, without first obtaining the consent of the Plaintiff or the Class and did so for the
13 purpose of committing a criminal or tortious act.

14 148. The Missouri Plaintiff and the Missouri Subclass members suffered harm as a result
15 of Meta's violations of the Wiretap Act, and therefore seek all available relief under that statute.

16 **COUNT VI**
17 **Violation Of The Federal Wiretap Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2510, *et seq.***

18 149. Plaintiffs repeat the allegations contained in the paragraphs above as if fully set
19 forth herein.

20 150. All Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the
21 nationwide class against Meta. Each Plaintiff also brings this claim on behalf of their respective
22 state subclass.

23 151. The Federal Wiretap Act, as amended by the Electronic Communications Privacy
24 Act of 1986, prohibits the intentional interception of the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic
25 communications through the use of a device. 18 U.S.C. § 2511.

26 152. The Wiretap Act protects both the sending and receiving of communications.

27 153. 18 U.S.C. § 2520(a) provides a private right of action to any person whose wire,
28 oral or electronic communication is intercepted.

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1 154. Meta's intentional interception of internet communications that Plaintiff and Class
2 members were sending and receiving while navigating websites that integrated Facebook's
3 Business Tools was done contemporaneously with the Plaintiffs' and Class members' sending and
4 receipt of those communications.

5 155. The communications intercepted by Meta included "contents" of electronic
6 communications made from Plaintiffs.

7 156. The transmission of data between Plaintiffs and Class members were "transfer[s] of
8 signs, signals, writing, ... data, [and] intelligence of [some] nature transmitted in whole or in part
9 by a wire, radio, electromagnetics, photoelectronic, or photooptical system that affects interstate
10 commerce[.]" and were therefore "electronic communications" within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. §
11 2510(12).

12 157. Meta's pixel and business tools are "devices" within the meaning of 18 U.S.C.
13 2510(5):

14 158. Meta was not an authorized party to the communications because Plaintiffs and
15 Class members were unaware of Meta's monitoring. Class members did not consent to Meta's
16 interception or continued gathering of the user's communications.

17 159. The interception by Meta were unlawful and tortious, and were done in furtherance
18 of one or more crimes barring disclosure or review of confidential tax information, and tortious
19 invasion of privacy.

20 160. After intercepting the communications, Meta used the contents of the
21 communications knowing or having reason to know that such information was obtained through
22 the interception of electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(a).

23 161. Plaintiffs seek all available relief for the violations asserted here.

24 COUNT VII

25 Unjust Enrichment

26 162. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate all other paragraphs as if fully stated herein.

27 163. All Plaintiffs bring this claim against Meta under California law on behalf of
28 themselves and the nationwide class. Alternatively, each Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of

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1 their respective state subclass.

2 164. To the extent required by law, this count is alleged in the alternative to legal claims
3 pursuant to F.R.C.P. 8.

4 165. Meta has wrongfully and unlawfully received, used, and/or sold Plaintiffs' and
5 Class members' confidential tax and financial information without their consent. Meta benefited
6 financially by doing so.

7 166. Meta has been unjustly enriched at the expense of the Plaintiffs and Class members.

8 167. Meta has unjustly retained the benefits of its unlawful and wrongful conduct.

9 168. It would be inequitable and unjust for Meta to retain any of the unlawful proceeds
10 resulting from its unlawful and wrongful conduct.

11 169. Plaintiffs and class members have suffered an injury in fact and have lost money as
12 a result of Meta's unjust conduct. Plaintiffs and class members lack an adequate remedy at law
13 with respect to this claim and are entitled to non-restitutionary disgorgement of the financial profits
14 that Meta obtained as a result of its unjust conduct.

15 **COUNT VIII**
16 **Violation Of The California Invasion Of Privacy Act,**
Cal. Penal Code § 635

17 170. Plaintiffs repeat the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set
18 forth herein.

19 171. All Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the
20 nationwide class against Meta. Each Plaintiff also brings this claim on behalf of their respective
21 state subclass.

22 172. California Penal Code § 635 provides, in pertinent part:

23 Every person who manufactures, assembles, sells, offers for sale,
24 advertises for sale, possesses, transports, imports, or furnishes to
25 another any device which is primarily or exclusively designed or
26 intended for eavesdropping upon the communication of another, or
27 any device which is primarily or exclusively designed or intended for
28 the unauthorized interception or reception of communications
between cellular radio telephones or between a cellular radio
telephone and a landline telephone in violation of Section 632.5, or
communications between cordless telephones or between a cordless
telephone and a landline telephone in violation of Section 632.6 ,

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shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars

173. At all relevant times, by implementing Meta's wiretaps, Meta intentionally manufactured, assembled, sold, offered for sale, advertised for sale, possessed, transported, imported, and/or furnished a wiretap device that is primarily or exclusively designed or intended for eavesdropping upon the communication of another.

174. The Facebook Tracking Pixel is a "device" that is "primarily or exclusively designed" for eavesdropping. That is, the Facebook Tracking Pixel is designed to gather information about what URLs users visit and what they search for.

175. Plaintiffs and class members did not consent to any of Meta's actions in implementing Facebook's wiretaps.

176. Pursuant to Cal. Penal Code § 637.2, Plaintiffs and class and members have been injured by the violations of Cal. Penal Code § 635, and each seek damages for the greater of \$5,000 or three times the amount of actual damages, as well as injunctive relief.

COUNT IX Violation Of The Federal Wiretap Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2512

177. Plaintiffs repeat the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

178. All Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the nationwide class against Meta. Each Plaintiff also brings this claim on behalf of their respective state subclass.

179. 18 U.S.C. § 2512, in pertinent part, holds "any person" liable who manufactures, assembles, or sells "any electronic, mechanical, or other device, knowing or having reason to know that the design of such device renders it primarily useful for the purpose of the surreptitious interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications, and that such device or any component thereof has been or will be sent through the mail or transported in interstate or foreign commerce. 18 U.S.C. § 2512(1)(b).

180. The technology at issue here is an "electronic, mechanical, or other device" as

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defined by 18 U.S.C. § 2510(5), and is primarily useful for the purpose of the surreptitious interception of electronic communications.

181. Meta manufactured, marketed, and sold its technology with knowledge that it would primarily be used to illegally intercept electronic communications.

182. Meta conduct violated 18 U.S.C. § 2512 and therefore gives rise to a claim under 18 U.S.C. § 2520.

183. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2520, Plaintiffs and class members are entitled to the greater of actual damages or statutory damages or not less than \$100 a day for each day of violation or \$10,000, whichever is greater.

COUNT X, Negligence/ Negligence Per Se

184. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate all other paragraphs as if fully stated herein.

185. All Plaintiffs bring this claim under California law on behalf of themselves and the nationwide class. Alternatively, each Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of their respective state subclass.

186. Meta owed a duty to Plaintiffs and Class members to exercise reasonable care in protecting their confidential tax and financial information from unauthorized disclosure to Meta.

187. Meta failed to comply with its own publicly-stated standards to prevent unauthorized disclosure of confidential tax and financial information to Meta. This is particularly so given that Meta knew the nature of data that was being transmitted to it via the pixel, SDK, and Conversion API technology, and yet took no action.

188. The lack of reasonable care in the handling of the confidential information at issue here can foreseeably harm the individuals providing the information.

189. The tax and financial information at issue here was private, and Plaintiffs and Class members trusted Meta to employ appropriate measures to prevent disclosure of their confidential information.

190. From a policy standpoint, to hold that Meta has no duty of care here would create perverse incentives for businesses who profit off the use of consumers' personal data to turn a blind

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Violation Of New York's Deceptive Practices Act, N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law, § 349 ("GBL")¶

Plaintiffs repeat the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.¶

New York Plaintiffs Kumargaliyev and Papadimitriou bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the New York Subclass against Meta.¶

Section 349 of the New York GBL provides that "[d]eceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any business, trade or commerce or in the furnishing of any service in this state are hereby declared unlawful." N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349(a).¶

Meta, engaged in deceptive acts and practices in the conduct of business, trade and commerce, and the furnishing of services, in violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349(a). This includes but is not limited to failing to disclose that the Facebook Pixel is being improperly used on tax preparation websites resulting in the wrongful, contemporaneous, redirection to Meta of sensitive financial communications without the knowledge or authorization of New York Plaintiffs or New York Subclass. ¶

This nondisclosure violated N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349 because (1) it was consumer oriented conduct (2) that mislead reasonable consumers and (3) caused injury to New York Plaintiffs and the New York Subclass. ¶

Meta was required to disclose that it was receiving confidential tax filing information to the New York Plaintiffs and the New York Subclass because it exclusively knew that it was receiving the information, and Plaintiffs could not readily obtain the information elsewhere. ¶

As a direct and proximate result of Meta's omissions and failure to disclose, New York Plaintiffs and other New York Subclass Members suffered injury and/or damages, including but not limited to, nominal damages caused by the violation of their privacy rights; general damages based on the fact that their sensitive and confidential tax filing information that New York Plaintiffs and New York Subclass Members intended to remain private are no longer private; that Meta eroded the essential confidential nature of the filer-tax preparer relationship; that Meta took something of value from New York Plaintiffs and Class Members and derived benefits therefrom without New York Plaintiffs' and New York Subclass Members' knowledge or informed consent and without sharing the benefit of such value; and, the diminished value of Meta's goods and services New York Plaintiffs and New York Subclass Members received. ¶

Further Plaintiff Papadimitriou and other class members suffered injury by paying for services from the tax filing websites to prepare and file their taxes online without knowing their information was being shared with Meta. ¶

The above unfair and deceptive practices and acts by Meta were immoral, unethical, oppressive, and unscrupulous. These acts caused substantial injury to New York Plaintiffs and other New York Subclass Members that they could not reasonably avoid, and which outweighed any benefits to consumers or to competition.¶

New York Plaintiffs and New York Subclass Members seek relief under N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349(h), including but not limited to actual damages (to be proven at trial), treble damages, statutory damages, injunctive relief, and/or attorney's fees and costs.¶

New York Plaintiffs and New York Subclass Member will be irreparably harmed unless the Court enjoins Meta's unlawful ... [2]

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1 eye and ignore known security risks.

2 191. Meta breached its duties to Plaintiffs and Class members. Meta knew or should have
3 known that it was collecting and using confidential information tax and financial information from
4 tax filing websites like H&R Block and others. Meta knew or should have known that its business
5 practices did not safeguard against the disclosures at issue in this case.

6 192. The doctrine of negligence per se also applies here. At all times, Meta had an
7 obligation to comply with all state and federal laws restricting the disclosure of confidential tax
8 filing information, including but not limited to 26 U.S. § 7213A(a)(2) and § 7216. Meta also had
9 an obligation to comply with state and federal wiretap laws, and Section 5 of the FTC Act. Meta's
10 actions as described herein violated these laws.

11 193. Plaintiffs and Class members are within the class of persons protected by state and
12 federal laws governing the disclosure of tax filing information, and state and federal wiretapping
13 laws. Plaintiffs' and Class members' injuries are the type of harm that these same laws are
14 intended to prevent.

15 194. As a result of Meta's negligence, Plaintiffs and Class members suffered the
16 following injuries, which were foreseeable to Meta: (1) the loss of privacy of Plaintiff's protected
17 financial information; (2) time and resources expended to investigate and respond to Meta's
18 violations; (3) diminution in value of their protected financial information; and (4) loss of the
19 benefit of their bargain with Meta. Plaintiffs' tax filing and financial information is a valuable
20 commodity, as it is a key demographic marker for marketing purposes.

21 195. Meta encouraged the transmission of financial information by providing tax-filing
22 websites with technology that Meta knew would result in the transmission of confidential
23 information, and took no action against websites when Meta began obtaining and using that
24 information.

25 196. Meta's violations of the aforementioned statutes are negligence per se.

26 197. Plaintiffs and class members seek all available relief for Meta's negligence,
27 including damages, restitution, punitive damages, nominal damages, and any other relief the Court
28 deems just.

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COUNT XI**Violation Of California's Unfair Competition Law
(Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*)**

198. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate all other paragraphs as if fully stated herein.

199. All Plaintiffs bring this claim under California law on behalf of themselves and the nationwide class.

200. California Business and Professions Code section 17200 ("UCL") prohibits any "unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising . . ."

201. Plaintiffs base their UCL cause of action on the "unlawful" and "unfair" prongs of the UCL. Facebook has engaged in unlawful and unfair business acts and practices in violation of the UCL.

202. Meta has engaged in unlawful acts or practices under section 17200 by its violations of sections 631, 632, and 635 of the California Penal Code, sections 2510 and 2512 of the Federal Wiretap Act, and all other statutory and common law claims asserted in this complaint.

203. Meta has engaged in unfair acts and practices under section 17200 by surreptitiously collecting and using tax filing and financial information for its own business purposes while publicly claiming that it does not collect that information, and by failing to disclose its conduct to Plaintiffs and class members.

204. Facebook's actions offend public policy.

205. Facebook's unfair and/or unlawful conduct and its omissions have also impaired competition within the tax-preparation and financial services market in that those actions have prevented Plaintiffs and Class Members from making fully informed decisions about whether to communicate online with their financial services providers and to use their providers' websites in the first instance.

206. Plaintiffs and Class Members have suffered an injury in fact, including the loss of money and/or property, as a result of Meta's unfair, unlawful and/or deceptive practices, to wit, the disclosure of their tax filing data which has value as is demonstrated by the use and sale of it by

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Violation of California Consumer Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1780 *et seq.*

Plaintiffs hereby incorporate all other paragraphs as if fully stated herein.

All Plaintiffs assert a claim under the CLRA except for Kumargaliyev. All Plaintiffs who bring this claim do so on behalf of themselves and the nationwide class. Alternatively, each Plaintiff who brings this claim does so on behalf of their respective state subclass.

Plaintiffs and Class Members are each a "consumer" as that term is defined in California Civil Code § 1761(d). Each of the Plaintiffs who assert a claim under the CLRA purchased and paid for services from the tax filing websites to prepare and file their taxes online. In addition, the unfair or deceptive acts or practices at issue here were undertaken by Meta through a transaction intended to result or that resulted in the sale of services (namely, tax preparation and filing services).

Meta is a "person" as that term is defined in California Civil Code § 1761(e).

Meta provides "services" to Plaintiffs and Class Members as that term is defined in California Civil Code § 1761(b).

By failing to disclose that Meta was secretly collecting and using tax filing and other financial data for its own advertising and other business purposes, Meta violated section 1770(2) of the CLRA by "[r]epresenting the source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of goods or services." Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(2).

By making the same omissions, Meta violated section 1770(5) of the CLRA by "[r]epresenting that goods or services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities which they do not have."

By making the same omissions, Meta violated section 1770(14) of the CLRA by "[r]epresenting that a transaction confers or involves rights, remedies, or obligations which it does not have or involve, or which are prohibited by law."

Plaintiffs and the members of the Class have suffered an injury in fact resulting in the loss of money and/or property as a proximate result of the violations of law and wrongful conduct of Meta alleged herein, and they lack an adequate remedy at law to address the violations of the CLRA at issue here. Legal remedies available to Plaintiffs and class members are inadequate because they are not equally prompt and certain and in other ways efficient as equitable relief. Damages are not equally certain as restitution because the standard that governs restitution is different than the standard that governs damages. Hence, the Court may award restitution even if it determines that Plaintiffs fail to sufficiently adduce evidence to support an award of damages. Damages and restitution are not the same amount. Unlike damages, restitution is not limited to the amount of money defendant wrongfully acquired plus the legal rate of interest. Equitable relief, including restitution, entitles the plaintiffs to recover all profits from the wrongdoing, even where the original funds taken have grown far greater than the legal rate of interest would recognize. In short, significant differences in proof and certainty establish that any potential legal claim cannot serve as an adequate remedy at law.

As a direct and proximate result of these violations, Plaintiffs and Class Members have been harmed, and that harm will continue unless Meta is enjoined from continuing its conduct as described herein.

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Meta. While only an identifiable “trifle” of injury is needed to be shown, as set forth above, Plaintiffs, the Class Members, and the public at large value their tax filing information at more than a trifle. And sale of this confidential and valuable information has now diminished the value of such information to Plaintiffs and the Class.

207. Meta’s actions caused damage to and loss of Plaintiffs’, Class Members’ and other taxpayers’ property right to control the dissemination and use of their personally identifiable financial and tax data and communications.

208. Each Plaintiff also suffered economic injury by the loss of their personal tax filing information to Meta with no consent or disclosure.

209. Meta’s actions caused damage to and loss of Plaintiffs’, Class Members’ and other taxpayers’ property rights to control the dissemination and use of the personally identifiable communications.

210. Plaintiffs and the members of the Class have suffered an injury in fact resulting in the loss of money and/or property as a proximate result of the violations of law and wrongful conduct of Meta alleged herein, and they lack an adequate remedy at law to address the unfair conduct at issue here. Legal remedies available to Plaintiffs and class members are inadequate because they are not equally prompt and certain and in other ways efficient as equitable relief. Damages are not equally certain as restitution because the standard that governs restitution is different than the standard that governs damages. Hence, the Court may award restitution even if it determines that Plaintiffs fail to sufficiently adduce evidence to support an award of damages. Damages and restitution are not the same amount. Unlike damages, restitution is not limited to the amount of money defendant wrongfully acquired plus the legal rate of interest. Equitable relief, including restitution, entitles the plaintiffs to recover all profits from the wrongdoing, even where the original funds taken have grown far greater than the legal rate of interest would recognize. Legal claims for damages are not equally certain as restitution because claims under the UCL entail few elements. In short, significant differences in proof and certainty establish that any potential legal claim cannot serve as an adequate remedy at law.

211. The wrongful conduct alleged herein occurred, and continues to occur, in the

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conduct of Facebook's business. Meta's wrongful conduct is part of a pattern or generalized course of conduct that is still perpetuated and repeated, in the State of California.

212. Plaintiffs and the Class request that this Court enjoin Meta from continuing its unfair, unlawful, and/or deceptive practices and to restore to Plaintiffs and the Class, in the form of restitution, any money Meta acquired through its unfair competition.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seek judgment against Meta, as follows:

- a. For an order certifying the class and subclass and naming Plaintiffs as the representatives of the class and subclasses and Plaintiffs' attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the class and subclass members;
- b. For an order declaring that the Meta's conduct violates the statutes referenced herein;
- c. For an order finding in favor of Plaintiffs and the class and subclass on all counts asserted herein;
- d. For an order granting restitution and injunctive relief that bars Meta from engaging in the unfair business practices alleged herein;
- e. For statutory damages, actual damages, nominal damages, and/or punitive damages in amounts to be determined by the Court and/or jury;
- f. For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- g. For an order awarding Plaintiffs and the class and subclass their reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and costs of suit.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all claims so triable.

Dated: April 1, 2025

By: /s/ Neal J. Deckant
Neal J. Deckant

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